

Republic of Yugoslavia before the September 24, 2000 elections;

Whereas reliable reports indicate that Slobodan Milosevic and his supporters intentionally ignored internationally accepted standards for free and fair elections in order to control voting results and violated the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia's new election law in the tabulation of the vote;

Whereas reliable documented reports indicate that 74 percent of the eligible voters of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia participated in the September 24, 2000 elections;

Whereas reliable documented reports based on official voting records indicate that Vojislav Kostunica, President, Democratic Party of Serbia, defeated Slobodan Milosevic with more than 50 percent of the vote; and

Whereas the people of Serbia, Kosovo, Bosnia, and Croatia have been the victims of wars initiated by the Milosevic regime: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate hereby—

(1) congratulates the people of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for the courage in participating in the September 24, 2000 elections;

(2) applauds the clear decision of the people of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to embrace democracy, the rule of law, and integration into the international community by rejecting dictatorship and isolationism;

(3) reasserts its strong desire to reestablish the historic friendship between the American and Serbian people;

(4) expresses its intention to support a comprehensive assistance program for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to speed its economic recovery and European integration once a democratic government that respects the rule of law, human rights, and a market economy is established; and

(5) expresses its support for full economic integration for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including access to international financial institutions, once a democratic government that respects the rule of law, human rights, and a market economy is established.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2000

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 761, S. 1687.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1687) to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to authorize appropriations for the Federal Trade Commission.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment, as follows:

(Omit the part in boldface brackets and insert the part printed in italic.)

D. 1687

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Federal Trade Commission Reauthorization Act of [1999] 2000".

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION.

Section 25 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 57c) is amended—

(1) by striking "and not to exceed" and inserting "not to exceed"; and

(2) by striking "1998." and inserting the following: "1998; not to exceed [\$149,000,000]

\$164,600,000 for fiscal year 2001; and not to exceed [\$156,000,000] \$177,460,000 for fiscal year 2002.".

SEC. 3. INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTARY REQUESTS.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—The Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission shall each designate a senior official not directly having supervisory responsibility for the review of any enforcement recommendation under section 7A(e)(1) of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 18a(e)) concerning the transaction at issue to hear any petition filed by the acquiring person or the person whose voting securities or assets are to be acquired, to determine—

(1) whether the request for additional information or documentary material is unreasonably cumulative, unduly burdensome or duplicative; or

(2) whether the request for additional information or documentary material has been substantially complied with by the petitioning person.

(b) *EXPEDITED REVIEW.*—Internal review procedures for petitions filed pursuant to subsection (a) shall include reasonable deadlines for expedited review of any such petitions filed, after reasonable negotiations with investigative staff, in order to avoid undue delay of the merger review process.

(c) *INTERNAL REVIEW.*—The Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission shall conduct an internal review and implement reforms of the merger review process in order to eliminate unnecessary burden, remove costly duplication, and eliminate undue delay, in order to achieve a more effective and more efficient merger review process.

(d) *Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission shall issue or amend their respective industry guidance, regulations, operating manuals and relevant policy documents, where appropriate, to implement each reform in this subparagraph.*

(e) *REPORT.*—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission shall each report to Congress—

(1) what reforms each agency has adopted under this subparagraph;

(2) what steps each has taken to implement such internal reforms; and

(3) the effects of those reforms.

SEC. 4. ANNUAL REPORTS.

The Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission shall include in the report to Congress required by section 7A(j) of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 18a(j))—

(1) the number of notifications filed under this section 7A of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 18a);

(2) the number of notifications filed in which the Assistant Attorney General or Federal Trade Commission requested the submission of additional information or documentary material relevant to the proposed acquisition;

(3) data relating to the length of time for parties to comply with requests for the submission of additional information or documentary material relevant to the proposed acquisition;

(4) the number of petitions filed pursuant to section 3(a) of this Act regarding a request for the submission of additional information or documentary material relevant to the proposed acquisition and the manner in which such petitions were resolved;

(5) data relating to the volume (in number of boxes or pages) of materials submitted pursuant to requests for additional information or documentary material; and

(6) the number of notifications filed in which a request for additional information or documentary materials was made but never complied with prior to resolution of the case.

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to, the

bill be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill (S. 1687), as amended, was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 1687

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Federal Trade Commission Reauthorization Act of 2000".

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION.

Section 25 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 57c) is amended—

(1) by striking "and not to exceed" and inserting "not to exceed"; and

(2) by striking "1998." and inserting the following: "1998; not to exceed \$164,600,000 for fiscal year 2001; and not to exceed \$177,460,000 for fiscal year 2002.".

SEC. 3. INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTARY REQUESTS.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—The Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission shall each designate a senior official not directly having supervisory responsibility for the review of any enforcement recommendation under section 7A(e)(1) of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 18a(e)) concerning the transaction at issue to hear any petition filed by the acquiring person or the person whose voting securities or assets are to be acquired, to determine—

(1) whether the request for additional information or documentary material is unreasonably cumulative, unduly burdensome or duplicative; or

(2) whether the request for additional information or documentary material has been substantially complied with by the petitioning person.

(b) *EXPEDITED REVIEW.*—Internal review procedures for petitions filed pursuant to subsection (a) shall include reasonable deadlines for expedited review of any such petitions filed, after reasonable negotiations with investigative staff, in order to avoid undue delay of the merger review process.

(c) *INTERNAL REVIEW.*—The Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission shall conduct an internal review and implement reforms of the merger review process in order to eliminate unnecessary burden, remove costly duplication, and eliminate undue delay, in order to achieve a more effective and more efficient merger review process.

(d) *Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission shall issue or amend their respective industry guidance, regulations, operating manuals and relevant policy documents, where appropriate, to implement each reform in this subparagraph.*

(e) *REPORT.*—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission shall each report to Congress—

(1) what reforms each agency has adopted under this subparagraph;

(2) what steps each has taken to implement such internal reforms; and

(3) the effects of those reforms.

SEC. 4. ANNUAL REPORTS.

The Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission shall include in the report

to Congress required by section 7A(j) of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 18a(j))—

(1) the number of notifications filed under this section 7A of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 18a);

(2) the number of notifications filed in which the Assistant Attorney General or Federal Trade Commission requested the submission of additional information or documentary material relevant to the proposed acquisition;

(3) data relating to the length of time for parties to comply with requests for the submission of additional information or documentary material relevant to the proposed acquisition;

(4) the number of petitions filed pursuant to section 3(a) of this Act regarding a request for the submission of additional information or documentary material relevant to the proposed acquisition and the manner in which such petitions were resolved;

(5) data relating to the volume (in number of boxes or pages) of materials submitted pursuant to requests for additional information or documentary material; and

(6) the number of notifications filed in which a request for additional information or documentary materials was made but never complied with prior to resolution of the case.

RURAL ACCESS TO EMERGENCY DEVICES ACT

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the HELP Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 2528, and the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2528) to provide funds for the purchase of automatic external defibrillators and the training of individuals in advanced cardiac life support.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate is considering S. 2528, the Rural Access to Emergency Devices Act of 2000, which I introduced with my friend from Wisconsin, Senator Russ FEINGOLD. Our bill is intended to improve access to automated external defibrillators in small communities and rural areas to boost the survival rates of individuals in those communities who suffer cardiac arrest. Joining us as cosponsors of the bill are Senators JEFFORDS, MURRAY, ABRAHAM, WELLSTONE, HUTCHINSON, DORGAN, GRAMS, BINGAMAN, CHAFEE, ENZI, SNOWE, GRASSLEY, BIDEN, LEAHY, ROBB, KERRY, and DURBIN. I particularly want to thank the distinguished Chairman of the Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee, Senator JEFFORDS, for all of his assistance in helping us to expedite action on this important measure.

Heart disease is the leading cause of death both in the state of Maine and in the United States. According to the American Heart Association, an estimated 250,000 Americans die each year from cardiac arrest. Many of these deaths could be prevented if automated

external defibrillators—or AEDs—were more accessible. AEDs are computerized devices that can shock a heart back into normal rhythm and restore life to a cardiac arrest victim. They must, however, be used promptly. For every minute that passes before a victim's normal heart rhythm is restored, his or her chance of survival falls by as much as 10 percent.

We have a number of new and improved technologies in our arsenal of weapons to fight heart disease, including a new generation of small, easy-to-use AEDs that can strengthen the chain of survival for cardiac arrest victims. These new devices make it possible for not only emergency medical personnel, but also trained lay rescuers, to deliver defibrillation safely and effectively. The new AEDs are safe, effective, lightweight, low maintenance, and relatively inexpensive. Moreover, they are specifically designed so that they can be used by non-medical personnel such as police, fire fighters, security guards and other lay rescuers, providing they have been properly trained. According to the American Heart Association, making AEDs standard equipment in police cars, fire trucks, ambulances and other emergency vehicles and getting these devices into more public places could save more than 50,000 lives a year.

Last December, the Bangor Mall installed an AED that is one of the first of these devices in Maine to be placed in a public setting outside the direct control of emergency medical personnel and hospital staff. Both the AED and an oxygen tank are kept inside a customer service booth, which is in an area of the mall where there is a high concentration of traffic and where heart emergencies might occur. Mall personnel have also received special training and, during mall hours, there is always at least one person who has been certified in both CPR and defibrillator use.

For at least one Bangor woman, this has been a lifesaver. On January 12th, just weeks after the AED was installed, two shoppers at the Mall collapsed in a single day. One was given oxygen and quickly revived. But the other shopper was unconscious and had stopped breathing. The trained mall staff—Maintenance Supervisor Larry Lee, Security Chief Dusty Rhodes, and General Manager Roy Daigle—were only able to detect a faint pulse. They quickly commenced CPR and attached the AED.

It is important to note that defibrillation is intended to supplement, not replace standard CPR. These devices, which are almost completely automated, run frequent self-diagnostics and will not allow the administration of shock unless the victim's recorded heart pattern requires it. When the AED is attached, it automatically analyzes the victim's vital signs. One of two commands will then be voiced and displayed by the unit: "Shock advised—charging"; or "Shock not advised—continue CPR."

In the Bangor Mall case, the shock was not advised, so CPR was continued until the emergency medical personnel arrived. The EMT's told Mr. Daigle, the General Manager of the mall, that the woman—who had had a heart attack and subsequently required triple bypass surgery—simply would not have survived if they had not been so prepared. As Mr. Daigle observed, "Twelve to fifteen minutes is just too long to wait for the emergency services to arrive."

Cities across America have begun to recognize the value of fast access to AEDs and are making them available to emergency responders. In many small and rural communities, however, limited budgets and the fact that so many rely on volunteer organizations for emergency services can make acquisition and appropriate training in the use of these life-saving devices problematic.

The legislation we are considering today is intended to increase access to AEDs and trained local responders for smaller towns and rural areas in Maine and elsewhere where those first on the scene may not be paramedics or others who would normally have AEDs. Our bill provides \$25 million over three years to be given as grants to community partnerships consisting of local emergency responders, police and fire departments, hospitals, and other community organizations. This money could then be used to help purchase AEDs and train potential responders in their use, as well as in basic CPR and first aid.

The Rural Access to Emergency Devices Act has been endorsed by both the American Heart Association and the American Red Cross as a means of expanding access to these lifesaving devices across rural America, and I urge all of our colleagues to join us in supporting this important measure.

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 2528) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 2528

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Rural Access to Emergency Devices Act" or the "Rural AED Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Heart disease is the leading cause of death in the United States.

(2) The American Heart Association estimates that 250,000 Americans die from sudden cardiac arrest each year.

(3) A cardiac arrest victim's chance of survival drops 10 percent for every minute that passes before his or her heart is returned to normal rhythm.

(4) Because most cardiac arrest victims are initially in ventricular fibrillation, and the